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Kenyon Collegian - May 3, 1973

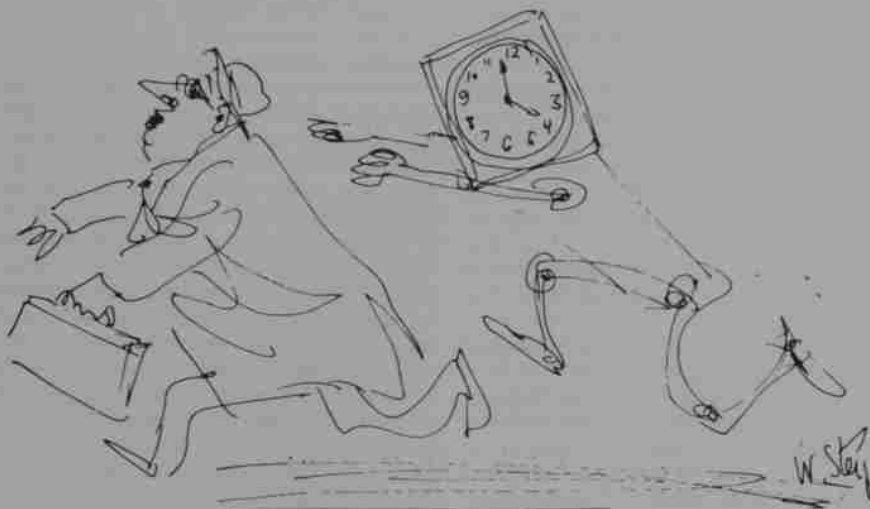
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COLLEGIAN



COMPS

Monday, April 30, 1973 marked the formation of another committee composed of faculty, students and administrators, to study and evaluate the pertinent question of comprehensive examinations and their value to the Kenyon Community. The proposal to conduct this examination was passed by a substantial majority of faculty. The newly formed committee was instructed by Provost Bruce Haywood to begin their duties immediately and to formulate a report by November, 1973. The evaluation will include interviews with faculty and students of each department. The immediacy of the committee's work rests upon the fact that the opinions of this year's seniors will be of major importance to the committee's findings. The seniors this year will take comprehensives in their departments as scheduled.

Provost Haywood considers the crux of the issue to be the divergent views of students and faculty as to the objectives of the comprehensive. Provost Haywood stated, "The faculty's view of comprehensives is not shared by the students. The difference is that the faculty view comprehensives as an opportunity for the student to draw together the work of his major department. Many students perceive them only as a requirement for graduation and a recapitulation of course material, and worst of all as a final obstacle between the student and the degree."

The truth of this statement is evident by the petition that was recently circulated among the senior class and then presented to Mr. Haywood. The petition was drawn up by six seniors, Tom Teicher, Peter Pappas, Mike Hirschfeld, Ron Schwartz, Patty Eanet, and Betsy Upton. However, Peter Pappas stressed that the effort "was a college thing" as it will affect the entire

college community in one way or another. The petition asked only that comprehensives be evaluated. The general feeling is that there is a divergence between what the exercise is supposed to accomplish. The petition was taken to the Provost and he in turn drew up a proposal that asked for an evaluation of the present system and that the contingency of graduation upon passing comprehensives be dropped for this year's senior class on an experimental basis only. This was taken to the faculty and their reaction is evident from Monday's decision.

To go back a bit, comprehensives have been a part of the Kenyon curriculum since the late 1930's. Much of the present discontent with the tests dates back to this time when they were a part of the graduation requirements as were freshman English, a laboratory science and physical education. The college community has grown and now offers a variety of areas of study. Also each department follows its own tracks and now even a synoptic major may be drawn up by the student. Thus the study is necessary to continue the constant evaluation process of Kenyon College.

Tom Teicher, one of the formulators of the petition, believes the weakness of comps lies in the fact that graduation is contingent upon passing them. He further stated that variation within departments makes it difficult to suggest any standardized revisions. Tom feels that the removal of comps as a graduation requirement will put the responsibility more heavily on the students to study and will allow faculty and examiners to be more critical in their appraisal of the tests and thus the emphasis will be on the learning aspect.

Newman

Randy Newman will be playing in Rosse Hall tomorrow night at 8:30. This is indeed a major event. Randy Newman, in my humble opinion, is the finest songwriter alive today. He has developed the craft of song construction to an unprecedented degree. Each song contains a whole little world of strange and totally human little creatures, completely understandable, yet not stereotypes. His music is stunning. He studies music at UCLA, but got fed up and left, "I'd drive by school, and if I couldn't find a place to park, I'd drive on home." His uncles, Alfred and Lionel Newman, were prominent in the field of movie music composition and conducting. You'd be surprised how often those names pop up when you look out for them. Anyway, he must have picked up

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Three years ago, the Curriculum Committee gave the departments permission to incorporate an "integrating exercise" into the course of study in lieu of the final comprehensives. The difference is that the integrating exercises may begin at the beginning of the senior year in the form of a paper and continue until graduation.

Mr. Haywood feels that "the students have lost confidence in comprehensives and the evaluation of their worth is urgent." In addition he plans to write a position paper to the newly formed evaluation committee expressing his ideas of possible revisions in the present system.

The Provost closed by saying that the major question was "whether a degree, which is collegiate, should be dependent upon comprehensives, which are a departmental requirement."

COLLEGIAN

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio

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With the last issue of the Collegian for this year, we would like to take this opportunity to present some of the ideas which we will attempt to implement in the coming year.

After taking a serious look at the limitations which face a weekly paper, it was felt that it would be best to change our format. Realistically, it is impossible for the Collegian to be a real newspaper in the sense of presenting news immediately after it happens. Since this is the case, the Collegian can best serve the community as a reviewer and observer of events which affect the community. As part of our policy, we will try to give honest and well written critiques and commentary, giving special attention to questions which are of constant concern for the students.

This change of format is the first of many changes we hope you agree with. We would like to leave our pages open to your ideas, and make next year's Collegian more responsive.

Editor:

I am writing this letter to question whether or not comprehensive examinations as they now exist represent an integrating exercise. It seems to me that they do not function as an integrating exercise and that they are detrimental to the quality of the Kenyon community.

Presently, with the exception of the religion department and those people who are working under a synoptic plan, comprehensives represent a highly specific examination in the major field of study. There is little or no time on the comprehensive to inject parallel thoughts from another department's perspective. For example, if a student is asked to explain how communism can arise from the corruption of a classically structured regime, there is little relevance in his feeling that conditions which presently exist may block the rise of communism. For the comprehensive, I should think, the relevant answer would address itself to the struc-

LETTERS

ture of the classical regime (which never existed) and the roads which lead to communism (which may be blocked by economic changes in corporate structures). If my assumption is correct, namely that there is only one type of answer that the department wants, and that the student feels that the classical regime is an intellectual fantasy, then the student is not being asked to integrate his feelings or his knowledge. The student, in this case would have to answer the party line of the department, at penalty of failure and embarrassment.

If we can say that the comprehensives are truly an integrating exercise, then we must look elsewhere for the integration than in an intradepartmental analysis. The question then becomes what is so integrating about a synthesis of Plato and Aristotle, for example, on one specific topic. Given one hour to answer a question integrating the two, there are so many details about their doctrines which need clarification that there would be little time for the student to put forth a statement of their similarities, once all the differences are elucidated. To ask someone to integrate two major thinkers in one hour is not truly an integrating exercise, it is a paraphrase of an exam or a paper he has probably written earlier in his college career.

It is rumored that one member of the faculty spoke out at a recent meeting on comprehensives and asked what students should have to say on the matter, as if there was never any question of whether they should have any influence on the form of the comprehensive. That seems to have been the faculty's position through the years--what could a student have to say about his comprehensives? Quite a bit, when one considers that we are paying to be taught and not to be tricked.

Comprehensives are not made up by students, but by the professors of his major department. They are graded by the professors of his major department. Thus, a degree from Kenyon College has become not a certificate proving that we can integrate the materials we learned, so much as a certificate stating that we studied under four or six people in the middle of Ohio, and have answered questions the way they like to see them answered. There is no integration of perspectives shared by the students and faculty.

Finally, what we do on the comprehensives is shaped by the professors in our course of study. One learns that certain professors reject specific interpretations of material. Thus, we are in jeopardy when we risk answering a question in a way that we know to be against certain professor's beliefs. Further, for many of us, it has been enlightening to take controversial positions in writing

papers. Professors encourage presenting strong argumentation against accepted theses. But once a student has dealt with a position against the faculty interpretation, he may become enamored of the attitude. If he wishes to continue this line of argumentation on his comprehensives, he is under a threat.

What is threatening about comps? The awarding of a degree is contingent upon the approval of a student's comprehensives by the members of his major department. What if he does not like the faculty in his major department? What if he feels that the faculty do not like him? He is put into a position of fearing that his interpretations of materials and methods of argumentation will be graded arbitrarily, or worse, prejudicially. This has happened in the past. There have been seniors who, on the last day of class with a professor whom they do not get along with, have been told that they are going to flunk. There are students who have had that sword of Damocles held over their heads for years by their departments. They are forced to act in a certain way. The student who fears that his major department does not like him

Student Council Committees

The Student Council must make appointments of persons to over thirty different committees and regulatory boards (e.g. Judicial board, Journalism board). These include appointments to Trustee committees with student membership, Faculty committees (Curriculum, etc.), and Student Lectureships. Most of the important policy decisions made by the college were initiated within this extensive committee structure. We urge all interested persons to submit a short letter stating desired committee appointment, and some reason why they would feel capable of working in that committee. Check below for a listing of the various committees. Included in this list are committees not listed in the Handbook: One Faculty committee; the Honorary Degrees committee, which will have two students appointed to it, and three Student Council committees - Student Affairs, Project Finance, and Buildings and Grounds.

If you have any questions concerning these committees or would simply like to know more about them, feel free to contact any member of the Executive committee of the Student Council - Tom McGannon, PBX 515; Janet Noakes, Rob Murphy, PBX 289; David Barrie, PBX 545, or any member of the Student Council.

Applications are due in the Student Affairs office on Friday, May 4, at 4 p.m. If you would like to be on more than one committee, please indicate your first and second preference on the application.

Continuing Letters

must answer every question in the way he expects that those professors want to hear. By personal conflicts, he is forced to abandon any effort to write his comprehensives with a liberal outlook and to answer what he thinks that they want.

I maintain that there is very little about comprehensives, as they now stand for most departments, that is a legitimate integrating exercise. Intradepartmental integration on the comprehensives is dangerous, for the time element, if no other. The materials and knowledge covered are determined by the faculty and not chosen by students and faculty as an integral body. Students who are tempted to put forth new perspectives on old material may feel oppressed by certain members of their faculty, to the point where they can not take the comprehensive with an open attitude, but must answer as they feel the professors want them to.

If a professor or body of professors want to demand a certain approach to the materials in his courses, he should do it in his classes, not on comprehensives. Comprehensives should not be the final contingency for the award of the degree from Kenyon College, because it neither represents the thinking of the whole college, nor is it representative of a dedication to liberal thought. To ask the student to integrate four years in two days is not an integrating exercise, it is a trick by the faculty to force us into fearing their power and reverencing their methods.

Jim Wright

Editor:

Ms. Brown's remarks ("Collegian", April 26) follow hastily upon the death of Kamal Nasir, a victim in the recent Israeli attack in Beirut. Nasir, she writes, was "a member of one of our constituent churches." Nowhere in her letter, however, does she hint at the cause of the Israeli action nor why Nasir was especially singled out. Nasir, spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, an umbrella group for the terrorist movement, was one of their principle leaders. Arab terrorism has resulted in: the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympics in Munich, the murder of 21 Puerto Ricans (Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land), the beating and murder of the Belgian charge d'affaire, the American Ambassador and the American charge d'affaire in Sudan, the shelling of an Israeli schoolbus, katusha rocket attacks on Israeli villages, hijackings and acts of sabotage. The wonder is not merely why Ms. Brown feels Nasir's death to be a tragedy but why she boasts about his

church affiliation. These are not christian acts.

Governments which bow before terrorists threats and the lure of Arab oil complicate the problem when they release these terrorists to kill again. In the armistice agreements with Israel to which Lebanon was a party, Beirut was bound to prohibit paramilitary gangs from operating within her borders. She has been criminally negligent in her responsibility. Israel has good reason for reacting against terrorist attacks: the protection of its citizens in Israel and abroad. No government should do less! That Israel is condemned in the United Nations repeatedly, as Ms. Brown notes, reflects the balance of power more than the balance of justice. Abba Eban has remarked that the Arab world could introduce a resolution in the UN proclaiming the world is flat and be assured of forty votes. Russia's veto (and now China's) has preempted any chance of Israel receiving a fair hearing.

Ms. Brown calls attention to the plight of the Palestinian Arabs "who have been driven from their homes, land which they owned, by Israeli aggression." This is current Arab propaganda, not history. The words of the Secretary of the Arab Higher Committee (the political leadership of the Palestinian Arabs) stands as testimony against the Big Lie:

Emil Ghoury to Beirut "Daily Telegraph" September 6, 1948. "I do not want to impugn anybody, but only to help the refugees. The fact that there are these refugees is the direct consequences of the action of the Arab States in opposing partition and the Jewish State. The Arab States agreed upon this policy unanimously and they must share in the solution of the problem."

Emil Ghoury before UN Special Political Committee, November 17, 1960 (A/spc/SR 209 p. 9). "It has been those (Zionist) acts of terror, accompanied by wholesale depredations which caused the exodus of the Palestine Arabs."

Israeli aggression caused the refugee problem? Habib Issa in the N.Y. Lebanese newspaper, "Al Hoda" observed on June 8, 1951: "Brotherly advice was given to the Arabs of Palestine to leave their land, homes, and property and to stay temporarily in neighboring fraternal states, lest the guns of the invading Arab armies mow them down."

The Jordanian newspaper, "Falastin" concurred, February 19, 1949: "The Arab States encouraged the Palestine Arabs to leave their homes temporarily in order to be out of the way of the Arab invasion armies."

During the flight of the refugees, Monsignor George Hakim, then Greek Catholic Bishop of Galilee, told a Beirut newspaper "Sada al Janub," August 16, 1948: "The refugees were confident that their absence would not last long, and that they would return within a week or two. Their leaders had promised them that the Arab Armies would crush the 'Zionist gangs' very quickly and that there was no need for panic or fear of a long exile."

One does not need the resources of NEEBII, the Near East Ecumenical Bureau for Information-Interpretation to interpret these remarks nor to dispense the latest Arab by-line.

Ms. Brown seems concerned about the Christian Arabs in the Middle East. We are too. It seems they should desist as Christians from joining in the Arab Holy War (jihad) against the Jews. They should start to think about peace. All men of good will, not merely "fellow Christians" Ms. Brown, have an obligation toward that end.

Sincerely,
Mark S. Goldstein
Larry Hirsch
Barrie C. Byrnes

Saturday, June 2 at 2 p.m., Mr. Charles E. Gagnon will unveil his latest creation, "Renaissance Man and Woman" on the main campus between the Chalmers Library and Cromwell House.

The Artist has said that the piece was created as "a permanent and lasting tribute to the beauty and excitement of liberal education as found at Kenyon College. . . I hope that I am able, in a small way, to compliment the intrinsic beauty and spiritual dignity which seems to permeate the entire campus of Kenyon College."

The Knox County Symphony presents
its third concert of the seventh season
works by Schwindl, Cimarosa, Hovhaness, Bartok, Bizet
Saturday, May 5, 1973 8:15 p.m.
Memorial Theatre, Mount Vernon
General Admission \$1.00

Editor:

Did you ever notice that when you pass by the new apartments you feel like you're on a model train set?

As a kid I always wanted a train set but could never convince anybody that counted to buy me one. Perhaps this is the reason I have train-set fixation. Luckily I have sublimated my train-set fixation into all kinds of creative urges and can now survive in a world where trains are an anachronism.

My creative urge got me into trouble though just the other day. During the last few months my front yard was the front yard of a Sheriff's Office, the Sheriff's Office being my apartment, the sheriff being Spencer Dawes, the breaker of the Dead Uncle Willard and the Buzzard Hole Gang. Well anyhow after he broke em up they escaped from the jail being apartment FI, and shot Ol' Sheriff Dawes. So we appointed a new sheriff. His name, Tom Heany, the dirtiest mean mouthed, yet uncorruptable man you ever met. Well he rounded up a Posse and out they went to fetch those varmints.

Well anyhow I being no one's fool managed to avoid joining the posse and instead spent the night with Montana Flats and Freida Slaves and what a night that was two of the prettiest, softest girls you ever did see or touch.

That morning or should I say afternoon, those gals sure can mess a guys sense of time up, I had a funny feeling. Sorta like that time I punched Bruce Gerstman in the face with all my might and he was still standing and smiling. Well I walked out of the Sheriff's office, and what you know there was some fellers cartin way the hitching post letting loose the horses and just about breaking up the whole town. And worst of all they were cartin of my favorite foot stool Ol' Paint, being one of those tractor-trailer tires and capable of holding four sets of legs while drinking Stroh's beer. Well I set to crying for the sheriff but he was still out looking for Dead Uncle Willard, and it seems like I and the town drunk Ol' Doc Berryman were the only one's left to stop this onslaught on our fair town. Well that Ol' Doc he could out talk any one I ever knew so if it came to arguing I figured we'd win.

Alas but I've known better days. It seems that these fellers carrying away our town were none other than Tin-horned Steve Christy and his Ax-totin Maintenance Men. Well Steve's a mighty tough varmint it seems* he has a worse train-set fixation than I do. Well me and Ol' Doc set to arguing with him trying to persuade him to leave the town the way it was, but he said no, times are a changing, and you ol western folk are gonna bring down the rents and make a slum of this here village. Well we said we were just trying to be comfortable, asked him if he ever tried sitting outside the Sheriff's office with a few quarts of beer leaning the feet on Ol' Paint the tire. He acknowledged that it could be

COMMENTARY

fun, but it wasn't in keeping with the new standards. Seems if you ask me his train set fixation has gone a little overboard. Where I was able to sublimate it and make use of the creative means at my disposal, seems like he is trying to make all of us and our ways of living into his own train set. And Glory be, what a train set, what with lots of pretty things, green tennis courts to match the environment, nice black asphalt paths, circular electric eye glow globes, and most important it will be sparkling clean, no mess, no dirt no fuss.

Well, looks like I'll have to go displace my creative urge into some other endeavor, seems like Mr. Christy has more power than me and God save him he sure has the intention to use it. What worries me, however, is that with the town all tore up how are the Sheriff and the Posse gonna know where to return when they get done chasing that band of varmints.

Yours truly,
Howard Gantman

P.S. For all you people worried about Ol' Paint, we managed to steal him back from the rustlers on the promise we would scrub him down, keep him clean, and roll him inside our apartment whenever he was not in use. He might not cotten to being scrubbed once a week, but at least he can stay with those who love him.



**Brush 'em
or lose 'em.**

VOYAGER, a 44' yawl, is your chartered yacht next winter for Caribbean cruising. Crew: friendly. Price: reasonable. Trip: extraordinary. Preference given to professors who aced me, all others on first-come first served basis. Contact Richard Shapiro '68, 8107 Heacock Lane, Wyncote, Pa. 19095.

AUCTION

For the benefit of Headstart School. Come Saturday, May 5 from 1 p.m. on to Joint Vocational School, Martinsburg Rd., Mount Vernon and bid on a German shepherd puppy, ne stem ware, graphics and the usual fascinating items that are contributed.

Editor:

Being a graduating senior at Kenyon College, I should like to take a moment to express my appreciation for having had the opportunity to participate in the "Kenyon experience." I am quite disturbed by continuous complaints among the student body, for I strongly feel that they are sorely missing what Kenyon has to offer.

First, I have found the Kenyon Faculty to be extraordinarily excellent. Despite having had an above average college preparatory education, my mind was wholly undisciplined. It was here that I learned an invaluable skill that will, hopefully, serve me for the rest of my life; that is, the ability to think, to question meaningfully, to read critically and comprehensively. With few exceptions, the professors have been sincerely helpful and have devoted much of their extra time trying to integrate their particular subjects to my particular field of interest. In other words, a truly personalized education is to be found here. I implore the students of Kenyon not to assume that the ready accessibility of the professors--their office hours, posted phone numbers where they can be reached at home, their availability at any time of the day--can be found just anywhere. Furthermore, I should like to awaken many of my fellow students to the fact that were they at a large university, their papers and (multiple choice) exams would, in all likelihood, be read by a graduate student or teaching assistant. Too few here appreciate the fact that full professors are themselves reading and commenting upon our papers and exams. Where the professor-student ratio is a small one, there is inevitably a special responsibility felt by the student to do one's best, to attend one's classes faithfully, and to work up to one's potential. I have discovered that one need only express a particular interest in a discussion during a faculty member's office hours (or by appointment!) and that interest is undoubtedly met with enthusiasm as well as special guidance and suggested readings.

Finally, I most certainly realize that Kenyon College is not a Utopian institution of higher learning; indeed, it has many faults. In my years here, I have perceived that Kenyon was not really adequately prepared for its student increase, especially in regard to facilities such as the library and the theater. Meal time is often a prime example of man in the state of nature. Last year's housing was decided in an inexcusably haphazard manner. Kenyon has only just recently realized a much needed modification of the curriculum. Registration, to me, has always been synonymous with chaos. However, in criticizing Kenyon, one must keep in mind that the college's primary concern is, and must remain, academics, and in that area, Kenyon is first rate.

"A Senior"

The social and political impediments to economic advancement in the underdeveloped nations throughout the third world, American involvement in perpetuating those impediments, and the role of indigenous revolutionary movements in shattering them was the topic of a lecture presented the night of May 1 by Dr. Timothy Bates of the Kenyon Economics department in lower Dempsey. The lecture entitled "Underdevelopment and Revolution in the Third World," the final in a series of presentations sponsored by the International Relations Club, exploded many of the traditional myths concerning the barriers to development of backward nations, and presented in their stead a cohesive analysis of the necessary pre-

Exploitation

by Tim Schatter

requisites to economic growth, and why those prerequisites remain unfulfilled.

Dr. Bates's underlying premise was that economic development is contingent upon capturing the potential surplus of a society, and investing it in capital formation, building up the stock of tools, equipment, machines, and buildings which expedite the productive process. "Potential surplus" is defined as Gross National Product (the dollar value of the total annual output of goods and services) minus an established minimum level of "essential" consumption. Only if this potential surplus is converted in actual surplus, or additional capital accumulation, will development and growth occur.

Dr. Bates believes that widespread economic deprivation exists, not because of rampant population growth in the underdeveloped nations, as is often contended, but because the potential surplus in third world nations is not converted into real capital. While population in absolute terms is often greater in the poorer nations, the ratio of population density, or the number of individuals per square kilometer of land, is often much lower in such backward nations as Venezuela than in many of the advanced countries of

Western Europe. He believes that this occurs because certain types of political regimes divert the surplus, and thus constrain normal economic development. He further asserted that American foreign policy plays a vital role in maintaining these regimes, and that what is needed is revolutionary action to overthrow the political regimes which are fetters to economic growth.

In the third world, although primitive agriculture is the dominant economic process and productivity per worker is relatively low, a potential surplus does exist, primarily due to the subsistence level of the standard of "essential" con-

The Seventh Annual Kenyon Film Festival was presented to the Gambier and Kenyon community during Spring Festival. For a while, it looked like the festival might never find its way to the projection booth. The screening board was presented with twice as many films to screen as the year before. There were nearly 180 films totalling 35 hours of viewing time as compared with less than 100 last year totalling 17 hours.

Screening began the Sunday evening before the Festival weekend and continued every afternoon and night through Thursday; screening generally lasted until 3 a.m.; the screeners came and went until 4:30 Thursday night.

After the last film was viewed, the board adjourned and reconvened for brunch, during which 54 films were selected and programmed for the five regular showings, and ten "special interest" films were selected for the annual Reeker festival. These programs, plus the pre-screening, brought the total viewing time for the screening board to fifty

50 Hours Before the Screen

by Kevin Martin

hours in one week.

Programs began in the afternoon of Friday, April 27th. Audiences for all the programs were generally sparse, and the reasons for this are somewhat vague. Speculation has centered upon the lack of publicity, but a dance program on Friday and rumor of a party on Saturday kept most potential audience members' date books filled.

However, one of the most widely attended and least publicized showings was the midnight Saturday program. Viewers came expecting "films selected by the screening board as having particular, unique aesthetic qualities". The lack of any redeeming artistic creativity was apparent in nearly all of the films shown.

The two best-received films of this lot were "Hungry Eye" and "Highway Day". "Hungry Eye" was a particularly artless attempt at making an artsy porno film; "Highway Day" was an inept attempt at portraying the sexual fantasies of an aberrant film-maker. The program was so successful that it will become an annual highlight of the festival.

Judging for the Festival was done by a board of four critics: Edgar Daniels, festival reviewer for Film-maker's Newsletter; Marc Donnenfeld, Kenyon '73, photographer and film-maker; Brian Mark, Kenyon '72, experienced festival reviewer; and Franklin Miller, physics professor at Kenyon, honored for his achievement in development of a new concept for the use of film in education.

The board met after the regular showings and decided on the judges awards. The Sunday evening program was selected

Mr. Arthur Mizener came here to speak last Friday, in the Biology Auditorium. Mr. Mizener is a Literary Critic of Considerable Repute from Cornell. His topic was "Faulkner's House of Atreus." His actual subject was one of the several families developed in William Faulkner's works, which, for anyone who reads Faulkner, was sufficient reason for going.

His choice of subject implied, of course, that Mr. Mizener began with the correct premise. Faulkner's collected works are actually a collected work. The individual novels fit together into a massive compound novel. Mr. Mizener's selection of a pervading or continuing theme found in several works--the sins

House of Atreus

by Jean Dunbar

of the McCaslin family--was thus appropriate to criticism of Faulkner. The McCaslins (the victims of a curse) are present in several of Faulkner's novels, most notably *Go Down, Moses*.

The problem here, as both Mr. Mizener and any readers of Faulkner are aware, is the reason for the curse. Mizener has attempted to answer that question primarily in racial terms. The first McCaslin committed adultery (with a black slave girl) and incest (with her daughter by him). The situation is made much more juicy, and much more Faulknerian, by the fact that another McCaslin repeats the crime almost one hundred years and several generations later. Most of this comes out in *Go Down, Moses*, as I recall, which is Mr. Mizener's favorite Faulkner book.

Mr. Mizener has obviously spent plenty of time with this book, and he knows it very well. He pointed out many things which are really quite true. First of all, it is true that Faulkner portrays the black and the white McCaslins as mirror images--equal both in virtues and in vices. It is true that the major vice of both sides is pride. It is certainly true that Faulkner's involvement with the problem of time is vital to the story of the McCaslins, just as it is to the story of the Compsons in *The Sound and the Fury* and Absalom, Absalom!. It is true that there is much evidence that nature represents the good life in Faulkner, and that man's crimes against nature represent crimes against mankind. It is true that to talk about Faulkner's work is to talk about families. These truths are Mr. Mizener's argument. His conclusion is that the crime of the McCaslins is the prideful failure to realize the equality of men; and that this comes from the failure of the original McCaslin to recognize the necessity for equality in family relationships.

sumption. However, in many third world countries this potential surplus is not invested in capital formation.

It is an expressed objective of American foreign policy to nurture an atmosphere amongst foreign governments conducive to American business interests, and thus as the interests of American business concerns in the internal affairs of underdeveloped nations grows, the interest of the United States government in those affairs increases also. American foreign policy, then, has not tended to support those regimes which fall into category three, the reformist, "New Deal," regime, for those regimes often threaten the well-being, and even existence, of U.S. business interests in third-world countries. The democratically-elected, reformist government of Salvador Allende in Chile is a striking example of this type of regime which has not found favor in Washington.

Instead, the U. S. has tended to give strong economic and military aid to those regimes which fall into categories two and four, the landlord-comprador and nationalist-militarist regimes. The governments of Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in the 1950's and of George Pappadopolous in Greece in the 1960's are examples of these types of regimes. The landlord-comprador regimes are the more reactionary of the two types, for they in no way vigorously stimulate economic development, prosperity or social reform and generate severe social tension. Hence the United States in the 1960's has shifted its foreign policy emphasis to support of nationalist-militarist regimes dedicated to economic growth. This policy, formulated by such liberal policy makers as Walt Rostow, who served under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, can be seen in such moves as the U.S. economic support for the military government in Brazil, which in 1965 overthrew the democratic, reformist government, which received a minimal amount of American aid. But the long-range consequences of such a policy could be devastating, for it could lead to the creation of strong, militaristic, expansionary regimes that could wreak havoc on international relations.

Hence, Dr. Bates looks to revolutionary movements to establish governments the the third world which would at the same time strive for economic growth and towards social progress. He contended that since U.S. foreign policy makes it almost impossible to seriously undertake peaceful social and economic reforms, which might include nationalization of American business concerns, revolutions are necessary to bring into power regimes which would be conducive to economic development with a minimum of political repression and social tension. He maintained that we, as American citizens, who give tacit consent to American foreign policy, are indirectly responsible for 10,000 deaths a day in the

third world which are a direct result of that policy. The unfortunate but necessary choice is between American imperialist violence and revolutionary violence, and it is difficult to maintain that the latter is anything but the most rational, and the most humane.

50 Hours Cont.

from these choices and the audience balloting from the previous showings. The audience awards were determined from the balloting on this show.

There seemed to be some distance between the audience favorites and critics' choices. Audiences in general preferred the lighter, narrative, traditionally-structured films, while the judges seemed to favor the more experimental, non-narrative, visual poems. The one film that audiences and critics' opinion crystallized upon was "Frank's Film" by Frank Mouris. This nine-minute autobiography consisted of a double-tracked droning voice, one part of which recited Frank's biography from birth to present and future, the other pouring forth a constant stream of verbiage, each word beginning with an "f" which complemented Frank's story. On the screen was a constantly changing collage which quite aptly and hilariously complemented both story and stream.

They agreed on little else. The judges' tenth place winner was the audience's first. This film, "Hot Dogs for Gauguin", a 22-minute film by Martin Brest, was a well-directed, well-acted and well-photographed comedy about a photographer whose greatest desire is to capture on film a freak disaster, which he must plan himself to be sure that it will take place.

Many of the critics' top choices, such as "Zocalo", a sixteen-minute film by Richard Myers, and "Rhapsody on a House", a 7 minute film by Lorne Marin, were lyric studies of subjects where the technical aspect takes precedence over the subject matter. Both of these films used music, photography, and editing in a synthesis that surpassed any of the abstracted aspects in entrancing beauty, but the audience seemed indifferent. Several audience members complained that the films were boring and had no stories to follow.

A total of a thousand dollars is to be portioned out to the winning films, and despite the fact that the Festival lost money this year, the Kenyon Film Festival, which is rapidly gaining in national renown, will present another festival next year.

Atreus Cont.

This is all very true, as previously mentioned. My only objection to it is that it is simply neither very remarkable nor very innovative. After all, this is

the major theme, or problem, and thus such reasoning is hardly foreign to the reader or amateur critic of Faulkner. When reading takes place, so does this type of formulation.

Mr. Mizener is an expert on the novel in English. He has written both biographies (of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ford Maddox Ford) and critical books on the novel. He has edited the Fitzgerald Reader. He should have offered us something exciting. Instead he produced a collection of true statements, able to satisfy, but incapable of surprising. Competent delivery and clear reasoning are priceless commodities in criticism, but so is freshness. In a certain vital respect, Mr. Mizener's remarks lacked that vital quality.

However there is one aspect of his presentation which was most valuable; it may even have been intended as the central point. In fact, I suspect that it should have been. Mr. Mizener took as his title "Faulkner's House of Atreus." Now it is my understanding that he meant to imply by this that Faulkner's sense of tragedy is within a family context. He was quite clear about pointing out that the specific parallels between the Southern McCaslins and the Greek House of Atreus are not exact. Both stories, however, "embody the meaning of life in a genealogical conception of life," as Mr. Mizener so clearly and aptly put it. This, it seems to me, is a genuine field for inquiry.

In addition to the intriguing properties of what Mizener calls "genealogical symbolism" (he mentioned the importance of childlessness in Faulkner's symbolism), there is a striking suggestion here that the crime of the McCaslins (as stated by Mizener) is dependent upon the existence of family. In other words, the genealogical form used by Faulkner is not simply a form upon which to hang assertions. It is integrally related to those assertions. In fact, Faulkner's "genealogical conception" is probably an assertion in and of itself. It may be the most fundamental sort of assertion that Faulkner has to make.

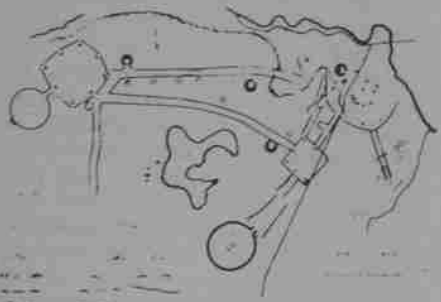
Virtually every theme or character discussed by Mizener is understandable only within the concept of linear extended family. Incest, adultery, Ike McCaslin's character, Lucas Beauchamp's pride, and Lucius Quintus Carothers McCaslin's original sin are all part of a sense of family. Mr. Mizener said that the problem was equality--the failure to recognize equality in family relationships because of racism. That, of course, is all very true. But there is something else which makes inequality unacceptable and evil. There is that something in the idea and the sense of family which seems just as intrinsically good as racial equality--at least from the point of view of William Faulkner. Mr. Mizener told the truth, but not enough of it. His sin, unlike that of the McCaslins, is one of omission.

Mounds

by Steve Heller

The Hopewell Indians lived in the Newark area from 300 B.C. to 600 A.D. These Indians created great earthworks of mounds for religious and burial rituals. The earthworks were primarily monuments for the dead with the remains of those cremated covered by huge hills of earth. To survive in their time, they had to worry only about natural events or relations with neighboring tribes. After visiting the mounds, I think that they must have had an easier time of existing than their monuments which were faced with urban growth and beautification plans.

A Hopewell Indian returning to these earthworks would not be able to recognize his former community. First, the Indian could look at a large North American Rockwell building from the top of the once most important mound. As if this were not enough, nature now mingles with picnic tables, manicured grass, and nice people throwing frisbees around a barbecue.



When I had heard of the mounds, I thought of them from an historical or archaeological standpoint. At present, this land is an urban park. The only historic significance of the area can be found in the nation's first museum devoted exclusively to prehistoric American Indian art. Unfortunately, this is very limited, showing mostly replicas with poor accompanying explanations.

Although I was discouraged with this set of mounds, I still had expectations for viewing a related set which were only a few miles from the first. If the first earthworks were disappointing, the second were a total disaster. I did not even attempt to get a close view of them. Since this second group is now incorporated into a golf course, I did not feel like dodging stray golf balls from weekend golfers. The management recommended Mondays as a good day to visit. Since the club is closed, there are few golfers tromping over the old Indian tombs.

If you enjoy looking at ruins or remnants of ancient cultures, do not go to Newark unless you want to be disappointed. However, if it is a pleasant day and you just happen to be going south on 13 and find yourself in Newark, (I don't know why anyone would just happen to end up there) it is simple to find the mounds.

OVER THE HILL

by Carl Mueller & Jim Lucas

Life is certainly not all peaches and cream, as Carl and I have seen over the two years of this column. Recently, a young lady suggested that in light of my poor taste and lack of discretion, I should protect myself by writing under an assumed name. And then there were the letters we received. . . But apparently we weren't universally hated, and we are indebted to several people for their kindness. Dave Landefeld and Jon Roth were helpful in their own way, as were the editors Denise Fredricks, Liesle Largent, and Rob Murphy. We wish our successors the best of luck. As for ourselves, Carl is off to another school where he'll learn about bigger and better "Over the Hills." Myself, I'm going to buy some toilet paper and see if I can wipe this college off my boots. We've tried to open your eyes and humor to things you otherwise would have missed; below is what we considered the most memorable fragments from two years of American College Life:

A combination bachelor-farewell senior party at Williams College got slightly out of hand last spring. At 9:30 p.m., after an hour of casual drinking which 45 members consumed \$150.00 of liquor, a traditional game was played in which the members hit a clock on the wall while singing the McCoy's hit tune "Beat the Clock." Employing a clock face painted on a wall and a chair instead of a bat, the funsters commenced to knock down the entire wall. The repair bill went over \$700.00.

British Boy Scouts have been gaining publicity lately for their handbook's instructions on self-defense. To repel an attacker, scouts were told: 1. Thrust two fingers up his nose; 2. Knee him in the groin; 3. Scrape a heel down his shin; 4. Stamp on his toes.

Scouting in Britain, as in the U.S., is open to all little darlings of at least eleven years of age.

But even the Daughters of the American Revolution will need a strong frown to dispel the recent discoveries of Dr. Burke, a consultant to the Smithsonian Institute. According to Dr. Burke, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison (in spite of Political Science 11-12, he DID include James Madison), all grew marijuana on their plantations. James Monroe started smoking marijuana and hashish while in France, he continued when he returned to America. Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor and Franklin Pierce smoked dope with their troops. In a letter to his family, Pierce described dope smoking, saying that it was "the only good thing about the war." Prior to the Civil War, marijuana was used to season food, to cure insomnia and impotence and to reduce tension. And this is the Daughters of the American Revolution's idea of a Golden Age?

Did you know that the world renowned "Wild Men from Borneo" were actually born and raised on the outskirts of Gambier and never saw Borneo? The Wild Men Pultano and Vespasius, who were dwarfs that had beards that reached the ground and babbled incoherently were really Hiram and Barney Davis. In about the year 1350, a man named Lyman Warner arranged to take charge of the dwarfs from their parents. Warner made a fortune by exhibiting the brothers and upon his death, they were sold to the Barnum and Bailey Circus with their names changed to Puto and Waino. Both brothers lived to a ripe old age and died in the early 1900's. They are buried, side-by-side, in Mound View Cemetery in Mount Vernon.

"Sudden glory is the passion which maketh those grimaces called LAUGHTER; and is caused either by some sudden act of their own, that pleaseth them; or by the apprehension of some deformed thing in another, by comparison whereof they suddenly applaud themselves. And it is most incident most to them, that are conscious of the fewest abilities in themselves; who are forced to keep themselves in their own favor, by observing imperfections in other men. And therefore, much laughter at the defects of is a sign of pusillanimity. . ."

The Kenyon College Music Club
presents

Angela Schwartz, 'cello

Paul Schwartz, piano

performing works by Schumann, Hindemith, Bloch,
Bach, and Tchaikovsky

Rosse Hall

Tuesday, May 8, 1973, 8:00 p.m.

There will be no admission charge.

something somewhere, as he has arranged many of his songs for full orchestra, and the arrangements are very fine indeed.

The ideas behind his songs are staggeringly original. A song about the pitch given by recruiters for the slave trade. A song about a lonely attendant at an all-night gas station (with one of the nicest sexual imagery ever: "I'll fill your tank with gasoline"). A song about the guy who follows around girls mentioned on phone booth walls. And "Davy the Fat Boy," a song which defies description. His voice is incredible, his piano faultless.

The list of articles touting him is endless: a feature in the Sunday Times Magazine, Rolling Stone ("Randy Newman, the Amazing Human,"), and so on. He's been at it for quite a while. He's written songs for just about everybody from Three Dog Night (Mama Told Me Not To Come) to Barbara Streisand ("I'll Be Home," and the incredible "Let Me Go"). Nillson has recorded a whole album of Newman songs, with the composer at the piano (Nillson Sings Newman). The legendary "Song Cycle" album by Van Dyke Parks opens with a Newman-composed and arranged song called "Vine Street." His imagery is staggering. To wit, in a song called "Living Without You," "The milk truck hauls the sun up, the paper hits the door, the subway shakes my floor and I think about you."

His albums are all great, but somehow, as he says, "All combined, my records have sold as many copies as James Taylor's last album sold in Des Moines." His first record, Randy Newman, released approximately 5 years ago, consists of 11 little gems for orchestra, piano, and voice. So far, it has withstood the test of time and seems as fresh now as it did then. His second album and my personal favorite, "12 Songs," uses a standard rock band, but reveals careful planning and arranging uncharacteristic of the idiom. It is one of those rare albums that goes as well at a party as it does home alone with the phones on. His third and most recent album, "Sail Away," is his most popular, and in my mind his weakest. It is half orchestra songs, and half band songs, and the unity that is so pleasing on his earlier albums is notably missing. Some songs are obviously weaker than others, but the good ones are so good that it redeems itself.

I have lived with and loved, scrutinized and marvelled over these songs, and feel confident in assuring that there is nothing like them, and few things as enjoyable. He will most likely appear unaccompanied on piano, and is very entertaining and funny. In time, he will surely be ranked no lower than Gershwin or Cole Porter. Songwriting is a tricky business. The music has to be good, the concept has to be original and well executed, the overall sound has to be listenable, and Newman's got all the angles covered. He's the best.



SPORTS BASEBALL

After a week layoff, the Kenyon baseball team resumed Ohio Conference play this week, with division-leading Wooster first on the schedule. Through Monday the Lords held a 1-6 league record, but using an old cliché, they are not as bad as their losses would indicate. Four of their games were lost by a total of only seven runs, as excellent pitching from the Lord's staff kept the games close. Coach Tom McHugh sees much promise in most of the Kenyon performances to date. But the big problem remains in the lack of hitting. In last week's loss to Oberlin, the Lords could come up with only seven hits and 3 runs, while the visitors tallied ten times, paced by league-leading batter Chris White. Kenyon pitchers Mark Leonard, Mike Miller, and Greg Wurster did not receive the clutch hitting support that could have kept them in the game. And unfortunately the weakest part of the Kenyon hitting just now is in the middle of the line-up. Against Oberlin and the Nazarene, the 3rd, 4th and 5th batters were 2 for 27. Improvement here could be a big step toward solving the Lord's difficulties.

Despite a defensively strong infield, the team made a costly 10 errors against the Naz and Oberlin, mostly trying to prevent stolen bases and on cut-off plays.

The bright spot is the pitching staff, statistically one of the best in the league. Mike Miller had a consecutive streak of over 20 innings pitched without having an earned run score on him. And Pat Clements hurled a 6-hitter at the Naz over 12 innings, although he took a loss.

The team also has been sparked by some fine individual performances. Scrappy Jim Myers has shone on the base paths, and with a 4 for 6 day against the Nazarene, raised his batting average to .412. Bill Gorski has been tremendous in the field at third base, and almost salvaged the Nazarene game with a tremendous shot over the fence that just landed foul. Frank Rahel, coming back from a slow start, was 2 for 2 in that game, nearly delivering a four-bagger himself. Kurt Karakul and John Moroney also picked up 2 hits against the Mount Vernon team.

STICKMEN

In a game markedly devoid of quality lacrosse, the Lords steamrolled the Wooster Scots last Saturday 16-3. The plaid warriors, suffering from inexperience, did not pose enough of a threat to force the Lords to play as sharply as normal. The scoring was practically all Cronin and Mueller, as they compiled 16 points between them. Six times Cronin fed Mueller on the crease for goals, the hapless Scot defenders unable to stop them. Cronin also assisted a goal by Brad Faus, and scored a pair of goals himself. Mueller marked up his second assist of the year, when he fed to Paul Gaddis in the 3rd quarter, and left the field with 30 total points on the year. Cronin fattened his point production to 53, as he equalled the 9 point day he had against Ohio University.

One of the reasons for Kenyon's lack of enthusiasm resulted from the natural letdown following last Wednesday's 6-3 loss to Denison. Perennial Midwest champions, the Big Doo has been seriously challenged by Kenyon only in the last two years. A team that has had its praises splattered on the pages of Sports Illustrated, Denison formerly would dispatch with a few 8 goal bursts from their rapid shooters. However Kenyon has posed genuine threats to Denison in their last two meetings. This year Kenyon had the more potent offense, but Denison's iron defense and overall smoothness proved them to still be the superior team. Where Kenyon would be repeatedly rescued by clutch plays from the likes of Bob Heaps, Dave Cronin and Kevin McDonald, Denison displayed comparable dependability at every position. Denison needed little time controlling the ball in order to score their six goals, while almost constant offensive pressure by Kenyon in the fourth quarter yielded the Lords nothing. Credit is due to the superb Denison defense, highlighted by their All-American goalie Dave Wright. While Kenyon kept the ball almost entirely in their end in that last quarter, the Denison defense constantly broke up Kenyon plays, making them work for their shots. And though Kenyon outshot Denison 23-11 in the second half, and 35-27 for the game, Wright was awesome in stopping every kind of shot. He was only beaten once, by a beautiful quickstick from Bruce Issacs, off a Cronin feed, (the other two goals were loose balls slapped in by Mueller and Cronin). And fourteen man-up situations for Kenyon didn't rattle the Denison defense, as they allowed the Lords to score only once.

KENYON 6th IN CONFERENCE TRACK